Fashion's Fancies

Shades, Quality and Styles In Makeup Most

Bluet and straw shades are still in vogue, while petunia and geranium tints reappear in the autumn fashions, and combined



GERANIUM COSTUME.

with black bid fair to be as popular this coming winter as they were during the

In spite of repeated assertions that skirts are decreasing in size, the new models show little difference in shape or dimensions from those prevailing in the tpring. The plain skirt still holds its own in Paris, although now usually made over a separate lining, instead of the lining being sewed in at the seams. Practically this separate or drop lining, as it is called, is a drawback rather than an advantage un less it is made of silk and prettily trimmed, in which case a silk petticoat does as well and is generally serviceable besides. A drop lining made of cambrie is unsightly and adds to the weight of the skirt without subserving any particular purpose.
Cheviot, serge and poplin are all fashionable, and women of moderate means will be glad to know that cashmere, that most serviceable of fabrics, is again coming into favor. It is never out of date for mourning costumes, but it is to be worn this fall in all colors.

There are indications that moire, the reign of which has been so supreme, is to be superseded by satin, a material of better wearing qualities if less brilliant in effect. Variegated effects in stripes and figures are characteristic of autumn novelties in both si7k and woolen goods. The gown illustrates a revival of the 1840 style somewhat modified and is more decidedly new than anything else yet shown. The skirt is composed of ruffles of sheer black grenadine edged with narrow ribbon and mounted on a lining of geranium siik. The cuirass corsage is of geranium silk embroidered with black, as are the epaulets, while the chem-isette is of accordion plaited black mousseline de soie. The imense gigot sleeves are of grenadine over petunia silk. Epaulets and culrass are trimmed with a fringe composed of small black drops. An eeru bonnet trimmed with cream ribbon and geranium plumes completes the costume.

ACCESSORIES.

Minor Dress Details Are Now Receiving Much Attention.

The minor details of dress are receiving a large share of attention just now. With fancy waists, collars, vests, waistcoats, blouses and neck dressing, one may almost



FASHIONABLE CAPE.

transform an ordinary wardrobe. It takes but little time and less material to fit up some of these pretty things, and their effect in brightening the average costume is satisfactory as to expense and eminently pleasing to the eye. A great deal of very fine plaiting is seen on some of the new imported dresses, and when approprintely used is an exceedingly advantageous means of trimming, especially in the hands of the amateur. Shoulder ruffles are still worn, but the newest models show more flat trimmings and a great deal of puffing. Elaborately trimmed waists, with galloon and ruchings of silk, made by folding the silk double and gathering it through the middle, are seen. The collars on almost all dresses remain high and

The revival of the old fashion of removable basques or peplums provides another means of giving variety to the wardrobe. A pretty house toilet may, by the addition of a peplum and short cape of the same goods, be converted into a suitable street postume, especially now that cooler weather gives an excuse for some sort of light out of door protection.

Feather boas have not yet entirely disappeared, their becomingness giving them a strong hold on public favor. Immense collars, or rather short capes reaching to the elbow and made of silk, jet and lace in more or less elaborate styles, form fashionable adjuncts to autumn gowns. According to French taste, it is by no means necessary that the cape should match the gown, although American women usually prefer to have the wrap meant for some special costume carry out the same scheme

The cape illustrated has a yoke of black satin trimmed with applications of cream guipure. A moire flounce falls over the upper part of the arms, surmounted by a ruffle of guipure, over which is placed a ruffle of chantilly lace. Jet motives and fringe complete the decoration of the gar-

A Pin in a Human Heart.

Dr. Peabody, of the Association of American Physicians, tells a remarkable story of a case where a pin was found firmly imbedded in a human heart, where it had evidently lain for an indefinite period. The point of the pin was five millimeters from the external surface of the heart, seemed eroded and was broken by the scissors used in dissecting, without, however, be-coming displaced. There was no evidence of recent local inflammation, but the endo-

cardium in the neighborhood of the pro-truding head was greatly thickened, snow whits in color and firmly adherent to the head of the pin.—Philadelphia Press.

Preferred Another Kind of Bank. He was a business man of more than ordinary prominence. He is still. Several fellow citizens, also prominent, asked him to accept a bank presidency with a \$5,000 salary attachment and nothing to do. There was but one condition. He must cease to play poker.
"Gentlemen," said he, "I appreciate the

honor you would do me, but I must decline. The disparity between the salary you offer and the amount I can rake in at poker is too great." And another man presides over the finanrial institution that sought his services,-

PARIS NOTES.

Washington Star.

Fashions and Fads at the Gay French Cap-

Lawn tennis is extremely popular in France. The game is considered a hygienic benefit, and even the young girls who are kept within such exceedingly narrow bounds are permitted to enjoy it. Perhaps this is one step toward their emancipation from the mental and moral straitjacket, but they still play it with gloves on. Striped flannel is the accepted material for tennis gowns.

Dainty arrangements for the neck and shoulders are still in high favor. The collar band is decorated with a buckle, bows, choux or small bunches of flowers.

Stripes are characteristic of the newest silks. Cheeks are also seen, and each is sometimes combined with a floral pattern. Half length capes of cloth, ornamented with braid, are to be worn this fall and



winter. These are, of course, for ordinary use. They close under a large bow of ribboh at the throat, and the back of the neck is similarly ornamented with a bow and long

Satin is the favored material for wed ding gowns just now.

Bodiess made of accordion plaited black mousseline de soie are in great vogue at ent and are worn with the plain black silk or satin skirt which is so generally

useful an item of the modern wardrobe. The round bodice shows no indications as yet of declining in popularity. In the majority of the new models the basque is entirely omitted, and the belt is more or less in evidence, emphasized by a buckle or large bow.

The illustration shows a beautiful gown of black and white striped silk. On either side of the front breadth of the plain round skirt is inserted a pointed piece of deep eeru lace. The blouse corsage has a full chemisette yoke of cream mousseline de sole, bordered with ecru lace, which also forms enaulets. The full silk elbow sleeves are irregularly draped. The wrinkled collar is of black tulle and lace and the girdle of black moire ribbon.

THE HAIR.

Imagine Frances Willard In Straight Bangs or George Eliot In Frizzes.

It would be quite worth while for the average young woman who desires to present an attractive appearance to go to some high class hairdresser and obtain directions for doing her hair, or at least a model from which to work. It would save her a great deal of anxiety and trouble unless indeed she be one of that variable sort that is satisfied with nothing save for a very short time. Every head and face has some eminently suitable style, and this should be followed, to a certain extent at least, during the wearer's entire lifetime. Marie Antoinette, Martha Washington and other notable women would scarcely seem like themselves with their hair arranged in the frivolous fashion that many women of the day affect. Imagine Frances Willard with her hair in a straight bang or George Ellot in a false front and frizzes. Such a suggestion would be ridiculous in the extreme. It is only usage that makes us tolerate this absurd practice of changing the style of dressing the hair so frequently. Women with dignity and



COIFFURE MERVEILLEUSE. brains choose a style and adhere to it, re gardless of these changes, and are much more elegant and attractive looking in

The more beautiful hair is the simpler should be its arrangement. Tresses hav-ing no especial merit of color, texture or quantity are the sort best suited for complicated styles, but it is worth while to remember that an elaborate coffure increases the apparent age. Ribbon decorations are only appropriate for young women. Any fashion which involves drawing the hair tight or twisting and braiding it liard is sure to be unbecoming.

There is always a certain proportion of women desirons of kesping up with the latest developments in gowns and hair-dressing. For the benefit of these, who adopt a style because it is the fashion and who are always hungry for novelties, a sketch is given of the newest Paris mode of coiffure. The hair is necessarily short and closely curied and waved around the face and neck, but left smooth over the crown. The decorations consist of an immense bow of ribbon, from the center of which rises a cluster of estrich tips.

DRESS FOR ELDERLY WOMAN.

She Is Free to Deck Herself With Eright Colors

In no direction has fashion been more completely revolutionized during the last decade or so than in the dress of middle aged and elderly women. Some years ago it was considered almost fast for a woman over 50 to wear any brighter color than gray or mauve, and her usual attire consisted of black. For a great occasion, such as the wedding of a son or daughter or other near relative, a light gray or mauve gown was purchased, and thia took a long



time in wearing out, being only produced upon special occasions after the one for which it had been prepared. Such colors as blue, pink, yellow and white were com-pletely left out of the category of possibilities for the elderly woman. Since then a total change has been compassed by slow degrees, and at the present moment the woman who has seen half a century is free to deck herself with any colors that she may elect. Nor is it in dress alone that the change has been so great. Our grandmothers used to begin to wear caps at the age of 45, whereas in these days an elderly woman no more thinks of wearing a cap than does her granddaughter. A woman who has the good fortune to possess silver gray or white hair is wise enough to appreciate its beauty and becomingness and to arrange it in such a way as to make the most of it. She chooses small, close bonnets that conceal the hair as little as possible and selects colors calculated to set it off to the greatest advantage. Black and gray velvet, jet and steel cannot be improved upon as millinery materials in such a case, always with the additions of a touch of some decided color like blue, rose or magenta. Gray and golden brown is also often a becoming combination and has the merit of not being common.

An illustration is given of a small jet connet suitable for a middle aged woman The jet frame is trimmed in front with two jet wings and a jet aigret, held in place by a chou of pale blue velvet. The short strings are of black velvet.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An Old Remedy That Is Far Better Than

Anything New. celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos retained, so history avers, her youthful aptruth, but at the same time doubtless there was some remarkable retention of the charms of youth. The following recipe is for a complexion lotion which, while incapable of performing miracles of rejuvenation, is said to give firmness to the skin and help to keep it free from blemishes, pimples, sunburn and similar disflourements.

Soak a little soap plant (to be had of any chemist) in two pints of resewater or elderflower water, whichever you prefer, and to this add some cucumber juice pre-



SILE PETTICOAT.

viously boiled; then put in drop by drop a half ounce of tincture of benzion. Finally introduce a few drops of tincture of myrrh. Shake and finally bottle. Use The emulsion looks like smooth, thin

Its perfume resembles vanilla. It may be used instead of soap. It cleanses the face quite as well and never makes the skin red, as soap will often do. The cost of the lotion is insignificant, which is another recommendation.

Among the articles of luxury which are being sold at a reduction nowadays may be reckoned silk hosiery. Some astonishing bargains are to be obtained in these goods, both in black and colors. The woman who wears a medium size in everything is the one who mainly profits by sales of shoes, stockings, gloves and garments. The unusually stout or slender person may search all day for something to fit her and pay the highest price for it when it is found, while her sister of average proportions is suited in half an hour at half the cost for the

same quality. The illustration shows a petticoat of mauve and green striped silk. It is trimmed with two flounces of cream lace, the upper one arranged in points and headed by a puffing of mauve mousseline de soie. Each point is marked by a bow of mauve ribbon. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Oarsmen and Anglers. The oarsman considers the angler an in-

ferior creature. What a fool a fellow must be to get up at daybreak and run to the river for the purpose of soaking a line in it from morning till night!

The oarsman gets up at the same time, jumps into his boat and pulls all day long, rubbing himself upon the thwart like a

broom over a carpet The angler gets sunstruck; so does the The angler sees nothing of the country

that surrounds him; neither does the oars-The oarsman makes fun of the angler, and the angler never makes fun of the

oarsman. The oarsman sometimes tumbles into the water, and it often happens that an angler close by fishes him out. That is why the oarsman despises the angler. But the angler laughs at this contempt. What does he care? Doesn't he know that the

RAWSILK IN AMERICA

ITS CULTURE BEGAN WITH THE EARLIEST COLONIZATION.

Though Silk Mills Flourish, This Country Fails to Produce the Raw Material. Cocoon Nurture Is Possible in Threefourths of the Country.

If W. W. Cleaver, of Unadilla, who is reported as having 25,000 silkworms at work, can demonstrate the possibility of making \$100 a month by silk culture on a small scale, he may bung on another craze like that of 1838. After nearly 300 years of experiment it is pretty well established that the silkworm may be made to thrive in this country and over quite threefourths of its area; but in spite of this the silk manufacturing industry has grown to great proportions in the United States without material aid from growers of native silk, and the native product cuts no

figure in the consumption of the mills. The experiment of growing raw silk has gone on persistently almost since the day that the first permanent colonist set foot upon the continent. Cortez brought silkworms to Mexico in 1522, and James I tried to send eggs to Virginia in 1609, only two years after the settlement of Jamestown. but failed because of a shipwreck. Ten years later Virginians were urged to raise silk, and penal statutes were passed en-joining the industry upon the colonists.

Nearly every state in the Union has sought to encourage silk culture, and all sorts of societies have been formed to promote the industry. The victims of John Law's West India scheme were allured with the hope of successful silk culture in America. When Georgia was settled in 1732 grants of land were made, with the stipulation that for every ten acres 100 white mulberry trees should be planted. Georgia developed the industry to a greater degree than any other colony. The first shipment of Georgia silk to England was made in 1735. It weighed eight pounds.

A filature for reeling raw silk was estab ished at Savannah in 1750, and in 1750 Georgia exported 10,000 pounds of silk to England. After that cotton came in, and being more profitable than silk drove the latter out, just as tobacco had driven it out in Virginia more than 100 years before. Some silk was raised in Georgia even during the Revolutionary war, and there was

a small export trade as late as 1790. For nearly 100 years there was a determined effort to grow silk in Connecticut. In 1819 five tons of raw silk were grown at Mansfield, and for several years the value of Connecticut's raw silk product exceeded \$100,000 per year. President Stiles, of Yale college, grew silkworms and wrote a book on silk culture. During the last twenty-five years of the colonial period experiments in silk culture were made in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. The Revolutionary war, however, interrupted the experiments, and a plan of Benjamin Franklin's to build a filature for reeling silk in Philadelphia was given up.

The industry had so much decreased in 1786 that a newspaper of the day mentions as a remarkable fact that a family in Maryland had 2,000 silkworms at work. Now, an ounce of fertile eggs will produce nearly 40,000 worms. In 1790 there were fifty families in New Haven raising silkworms, and a local paper hoped it would soon be disreputable for a lady or gentleman to be found wearing thick silk not of native growth. A company in Rhode Island had 30,000 mulberry trees growing tained, so history avers, her your spearance until extreme old age. She was pearance until extreme old age. She was of fifty cents a pound on raw silk grown of fifty cents a pound on raw silk grown within the state. A newspaper declared within the state. A newspaper declared that Rhode Island was likely to take the lead in the manufacture of silk as of cot-

In 1840 so greatly had the industry grown that the United States exported 61.559 pounds of raw silk, and in 1844 nearly 400,000 pounds, but in 1850 the export was only 14,763 pounds. It was in the period between 1825 and 1850 that the great craze for silk raising seized the middle states. A company with the president of learned society at its head was formed for the furtherance of the industry in Pennsylvania. A Frenchman came out from Lyons to teach the art of managing silkworms, and elaborate instructions were printed. The craze spread into Delaware and Maryland. It was urged that this industry could be carried on at home, and that it furnished easy and profitable work for women and children. In those days American women were more easily impressed with the glamour of royalty, and it was represented that royal lakes in all times had been deeply interested in silk culture. Hundreds of homes became the scene of the industry and dainty girls sedulously gathered mulberry leaves to feed those ravenous worms. Everybody was in a flutter of excitement at the prospect. Thousands of mulberry trees were planted, and some of them or their de-

scendants still linger.

An almost fatal disaster, attended with curious manifestations, overtook the silk growers of Pennsylvania in 1838-9. It was represented that the Chinese or South Sea mulberry was in every way as suitable as the white mulberry to feed silkworms. Thereupon there began to be a great speculation in the Chinese mulberry One nurseryman ordered 5,000,000 of the plants from France, and sent over \$80,000 in gold to bind the bargain. Tiny twigs brought one and two dollars apiece, and were sold two or three times in rapid succession, each time at an advance. The speculation was like that which raged in the days of the tulip craze. Late in 1889 the collapse came, and in the spring of 1840 the Chinese mulberry sold at two and three cents each. While the speculation was at its height \$300,000 changed hands for plants during one week in Philadelphia alone.

In 1844 many of the Chinese mulberry plants were killed by a severe frost, and even Connecticut was discouraged. was then that the New England capitalists set about building mills and importing raw silk.

The hope of growing raw silk has per sistently maintained a foothold in Phila-delphia, and that city is the home of the Woman's Silk Culture association. Lorin Blodgett told the Franklin institute about ten years ago that there could be no doubt that it was possible to grow raw silk in this country at a moderate profit. He thought it must be done on a small scale as incident to other departments of farm work, and it must be left in large part to women and children.-New York Sun.

A German paper states that in consequence of the considerable increase in the number of youthful criminals in Germany between 12 and 18 years of age the impe rial ministry of the interior at Berlin is contemplating the reorganization of the compulsory education system. The government has in view the imitation of English institutions. All the German laws' have the great fault that the interference of the authorities is permitted only when a child has committed some crime, but they give no handle against morally de

is not attacked by acids.

Germany's Youthful Criminals,

based children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,240 to 46,468-that is, 10 Enameling Steam Boilers. A new method of enameling steam boilers will, it is claimed, obviate the frequent troubles arising from incrustation and cor-rosion in bollers. It consists in the coat-ing of the inner surfaces with a deposit in the form of a smooth, extremely thin black enamel. This enamel, it is asserted,

TRAITS OF FRENCH SERVANTS.

In Many Respects They Differ From English and American "Help." Servants in France are much more human than those across the channel. They are more independent, too, at least in outward seeming, They are capable of "an-swering back," likewise of vindictiveness.

I know of a certain Parisian lady who had the unhappy thought to go below stairs on her return from opera or ball, with the object of a secret inspection of the premises. The servants soon knew it; with the result that medam's beautiful dresses were spoiled, in consequence of the doors and doorways being ingeniously greased. The story was told me by the wife of one of the men servants.

It is to be remembered that the best French servants do not take service with foreigners from the simple fact that they have small chance of securing a place in good French family afterward. French women think the English very bad housekeepers. They do not take into considera tion that the English have their children about them, that they usually have large families, that friends who drop in are pressed to stay to luncheon or dinner and the master of the house feels at liberty to invite a man friend to any meal without

warning. Wages in Franch are lower than in England, the "tips" given are small, the guests few. No establishment is kept up during the absence of the family, as it would be in England, nor do the French take a small army of domestics with them when

they go to the seashore.

A French woman gets twice the work out of her servants that an English woman does, and the work is better. One reason for this is that the day does not begin with that most disagreeable of meals, an English or American breakfast. Madame takes her coffee in her room. Coffee and a roll are all monsieur and the children demand. Let us say that this modest repast is served at about half past 8. This leaves the cook, save for the making of the coffee, her entire morning for the arranging and preparing of her second breakfast or luncheon and the dinner.

Madame goes about in, I grieve to say, a 'pelgnoir," and instructs her staff; or if but one or two servants are kept she dusts all ornaments, and having set the machinery in working order leaves it to work by itself. Once dressed for the day she does not descend from her dias of "grande We often hear French servants dame." accused of dishonesty. I did not, however, find them thievish. If they do steal, you may be sure that they will take something worth taking.

There is a good deal of esprit de corps about them. They have small interests of their own and are not gossips. It is unwise in France to do your own marketing; your cook will do it better than you. She gets a certain percentage from the market women, but she buys things cheaper than you can; therefore you are not really out of pocket and are saved trouble.

Coachmen and footmen are frequently imported from England and receive high wages. All other wages may be placed somewhat lower than in England, but you will get a better cook at a hundred dollars a year in France than you could anywhere in Great Britain. The French housemaid does not work as hard as the English housemaid does. In the first place, the "froteur" comes every week or every two weeks to polish the floors and stairs; in the next, she does not have baths in each room to fill, empty and keep clean, as our French friends do not deem a morning tub abso-

lutely necessary.

The duties of housekeeper, butler and cook are about the same as in England, as are those of the lady's maid.-Cor. Kat Field's Washington.

What Curry Is.

In quiet households there is a prejudice against curry as against rum and tobacco, while the traveling public thinks of it as a vellow, sticky substance encircling lumps of cold, doughy rice, made known on the transatlantic steamers, and under

circumstances not to be recalled. Curry, as every one knows, is native to India. My own idea of it until very recently was that it was the berry or seed of the curry tree, which was dried and then ground. I was wrong; but I have now an intelligent basis for appreciation. Curry is a concourse of atoms, not fortuitous, bu as a marvelous result of the Hindoo subtlety, judgment and taste, as Nirvana and the transmigration of souls are of the subtlety, philosophy and attractiveness of the Buddhistic belief. Curry is a vegetable; rather, curry is vegetables. It is anise, coriander, cumin, mustard, poppy seeds, allspice, almonds, asafetida, ghee, cardamon seeds, chilliberries, cinnamon, cloves, cocoanut, coacoanut milk, oil, curds, fenugreek seeds, an Indian nut I can't spell, garlic, onion, ginger, lime juice, vinegar, mace, mangoes, nutmeg, pepper, saffron, salt, tamarinds and tumeric.

These are all pounded together, dried in an oven or in the sun. When bottled it is the powder which comes to us as Indian curry. Now is it not worth admiring the wit and skill that have brought together such a number of ingredients, and out of them have evolved an article so entirely different from each, and in which there is not one elementary trace?-Harper's Bazar.

Old Time Circus Fights.

There were many stubborn fights in the old days between the circus men and the tough citizens, as lots of the veteran showmen can attest. When W. C. Coup was in Georgia on one occasion a city marshal pulled a gun on him and snapped it in his face because his wife had lost her jacket while watching the performance. This was the signal for a hand to hand fight among the circus men and the local toughs, in which the latter were badly worsted. At another time down in Missis sippi, where the mud was so deep it was impossible to unload the menagerie wagons, the show was given without the animals appearing.

This made the people mad, and that evening after the performance a gang of men went over to where the razorbacks were loading and attempted to shoot into the cages. Of course a vicious fight resulted, in which both sides lost several men besides carrying off lots of wounded ones.—Chicago Herald.

When Giving Is Most Pleasant. What is it? When we give away some thing or do a kindness for somebody, what is it that makes a warm feeling enter our hearts, and a pleased smile play around our lips, and a springing sensation come into our feet, so that we can havily keep from skipping as we walk? Is it because we did not want the thing we gave away or because it was easy to do the act of kind ness? Oh, no. When we give away what we do not care for, we find no very great happiness in it. When we do a kindness with little effort, it does not make our hearts leap with joy. It is only when it costs us something that we are made happy by giving, and the more it costs or the harder work it was the more joyful we are

A Point Worth Remembering. Pineapples to be canned need a little cooking in clear water before the sugar is added, or they will be hard, no matter how much they are cooked. In fact, the longer they are cooked with the sugar the tougher they get, and it is the same with quinces. Granulated sugar in the proportion of a pound to three of the fruit is about right

when it is done. - Home Magazine.

What Is a Million?

Very few people have a true conception of what 1,000,000 is. The Old and New Testament together contain some 3,000,



Washburn-Crosby Co. wish to assure their many patrons that they will this year hold to their usual custom of milling STRICTLY OLD WHEAT until the new crop is fully cured. New wheat is now upon the market, and owing to the excessively dry weather many millers are of the opinion that it is already cured, and in proper condition for milling. Washburn-Crosby Co. will take NO RISKS, and will allow the new wheat fully three months to mature before

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